

# A PAGE FOR ALL THE FAMILY

## HOME DRESSMAKING

At this season of the year work-and-stays are in vogue for those of us who are not fortunate enough to be able to spend all of the time in the country. With much pleasure we look forward to these weekly outings, and they will surely do us an untold amount of good, if we have ready suitable clothes in which we are comfortable and appear smartly dressed. They must be ready to put at a minute's notice, and of a character that will supply the needs of a day's stay, whether it be made as a visit to the home of a friend, or as a night at a hotel.

In perfect readiness for such a day, to be comfortable during the day, three dresses are necessary. One must be planned for outing, one for dinner, and the other for evening. This is not an elaborate wardrobe, but will be ample if the material and style of dress are wisely chosen. These frocks need not be expensive, either, for lovely things suitable for any of the dresses can be had for less than \$1 a yard, and even 50 cents a yard could be made the limit of expenditure, and yet be assured of satisfactory results. If the dresses are made at home a saving of at least half of what they would otherwise cost may safely be counted on, and this amount of money may be laid aside for the little accessories that are always needed to satisfactorily complete the toilette.

An Easy Task to Fit a Dress. One thing that the home sewer need not fear in attempting to make the season's frocks or gowns is the problem of fitting, for a knowledge of that part of dressmaking is entirely unnecessary in order to satisfactorily complete any of the new dresses. In fact the old idea of fitting is very much out of the order of things with the new mode of dressing and nothing is farther from the minds of up-to-date modistes than to turn out a fitted garment. Dresses hang simply on the figure, and the only thing that is the least bit of difficult about their finishing is the joining of the skirt and blouse at the waist line. Even this should not be called difficult—the only thing is that it must be done properly so that the blouse hangs correctly. Even the hang of the skirt at the lower edge is not important in many models, for they hike at the back, front, and sides in original ways that are graceful and charming.

The good effect of the frocks designed for the coming summer really depends upon the selection of the material. Crepes, linens and satins are the popular weaves in cotton goods, although there are any number of novelty goods that are inexpensive and that will make up nicely. The linens and satins are used for outing dresses and the crepes for dressy frocks. There is a wide choice in any of these materials so far as design is concerned, but the home sewer has a range of color and shades from which to select.

For the girl whose wardrobe is limited to one dress for street, traveling and outing wear, white is not a wise selection no matter how tempting it may appear. It is true that there is much to be said in its favor, but it is almost impossible to ruin it, even when handled by an incompetent laundress. A colored linen or rayon will keep clean much longer, and when it is worn for several days on a stretch will look fresh and clean where white would fall up. There are lovely shades of brown, blue, tan, green and even dull red which will be good if it is a becoming color. These shades are so cleverly treated when made up with white collars and cuffs and gay little vests of contrasting goods that one is pretty safe in choosing any color and resting assured that it will be becoming when worn.

Havana Brown Linen Striped Vests and Cuffs.

A very smart dress of this character, that any woman can make at home without the assistance of a professional dressmaker, is pictured in Model No. 1. The waist is a kimono blouse cut in one piece with only underarm seams to shape it to the figure. Any ordinary kimono waist pattern may be used as a guide to cut it. If the skirt is shaped as shown in the picture, the vest is perfectly plain with a V top line, and a rolling collar finishes it at the neck. Flaring turn-back cuffs of the vest material complete the sleeves.

The skirt is one of the newest designs, it is perfectly plain with a front

MODEL NO. 2—DINNER FROCK OF FIGURED CREPE.

Total cost, \$2.63. This frock will require, for the average person: Five yards of figured crepe, 40 inches wide, at 50 cents a yard. One-half yard of figured linen or rayon, 36 inches wide, at 75 cents a yard. One-half yard of 44-inch taffeta, at \$1.50 a yard.

MODEL NO. 3—DANCING FROCK OF DOTTED CREPE.

Total cost, \$7.64. This frock will require, for the average person: Six yards of 44-inch-wide crepe, at 75 cents a yard. One yard of white organdy, 44 inches wide, at 75 cents a yard. Three and one-half yards of knife-plaited white net, 2 inches wide, at 25 cents a yard, and the same number of black.

Green predominated in the figure and gave the keynote for the soft taffeta skirt. The puffed overskirt is made with a straight lower edge and is cut on the bias at the top in order to shorten it at the front. Arranged in this way, it will not sag or pull out of shape when worn.

Dance Frock of Crepe Veil.

The summer dance frock for informal occasions is seldom of silk, and in order to be pretty need not be of expensive material. When preferred it may be either of white or a plain-colored material, but this season a light background and a dotted or figured design of a contrasting color, is likely to be selected. A very sheer light-weight crepe of good quality is necessary to have the dress dainty and effective, and such weaves do not exclude the crepe idea. Therefore, if one wishes to have the newest, a crepey good will be chosen. One thing that has not been said before in favor of these crepes is that they will stand very close packing and come forth again without so much as a wrinkle. A good shaking, let alone the pressing that is necessary for the ordinary material in order to make it presentable.

Model No. 3 shows a dancing frock suitable for informal occasions, and one that can be carried out at home with very little trouble and expense. The kimono waist has a loose sleeve, and the lower one of black. The same finish is used on the sleeves, and the skirt is of the organdy edged with a one-inch band of double black net. The soft white cotton crepe used for the dress shows small pin-head dots of red in a shade that looked well with the black. The three-flounce skirt is made with each flounce hung from the waist, which makes it appear very smart when the wearer is in motion, and also does away with the necessity of wearing a petticoat.

CARE OF THE PIANO IN SUMMER.

The piano is an instrument requiring almost as much attention to keep in good working order as the human body. Much care and skill have entered into its manufacture. In order to keep it in the best condition some points suggested by a maker of forty years' experience may be worthy of notice.

First, a piano cannot keep its tone in a damp place; dampness rusts both the strings and the hammers. Place it in a room where the air is dry, and exposed to rays of the sun occasionally. While avoiding dampness do not, on the other hand, put the instrument in a place of extreme heat, near a radiator, stove or open fire.

Close your piano when not in use, to keep dust from accumulating. Most people know it is injurious to a piano to leave it without winding for a long time, thus causing the oil to clot. It is just as harmful to a piano to let it stand for months at a time. Open occasionally, even when not in use.

If you insist on burdening your piano with books, pictures or ornaments do not be surprised if it rattles and sometimes, emitting unpleasant sounds when played upon. Place a small piece of camphor inside to keep moths from destroying the wood. Have piano tuned, if new, every three or four months in first year, less frequently thereafter. When necessary to move instrument, see that it is done by those who know how to handle it to move piano. You will find your self fully repaid for all your trouble.

The heart of the vegetarian is said to beat on an average of 88 beats to the minute, while that of the meat eater averages 73, a difference of 2,500 beats in 24 hours.

Let Baby Have It WASHINGTON CRISPS are light and easily digested, an ideal food to build up childish strength and make the little folks plump and merry.

Washington CRISPS 10c. The best value in the quantity store today 10c.

### MODEL NO. 1—HAWANA BROWN LINEN.

Total cost, \$2.67. This frock will require, for the average person: Five yards of linen, 40 inches wide, at 40 cents a yard. One-half yard of figured linen or rayon, 36 inches wide, at 75 cents a yard. One-quarter of a yard of striped linen, 24 inches wide, at 75 cents a yard.

Such a dress as described, that will be becoming to any girl or woman is shown in model No. 1. The waist of this dress, like the others on the page, is a one-piece kimono pattern, with short sleeves and a lay-down collar of the dress goods. The vest and high flaring collar are of organdy with picot edges. The skirt may be made in two ways, the plain full length under skirt may be entirely of the goods, or a plain lawn, organdy or swiss may be used for the upper part on which the overskirt is draped. It will depend on how sheer the dress material is which way the skirt would be arranged. If the figures in the underskirt should show through the overskirt then it will be necessary to have the upper part of the full length skirt of plain goods. The original of this very attractive frock was a cream-colored cotton crepe with small bunches of gaily colored flowers and leaves scattered over it.

Figured Crepe in Cream Tone. Such a dress as described, that will be becoming to any girl or woman is shown in model No. 2. The waist of this dress, like the others on the page, is a one-piece kimono pattern, with short sleeves and a lay-down collar of the dress goods. The vest and high flaring collar are of organdy with picot edges. The skirt may be made in two ways, the plain full length under skirt may be entirely of the goods, or a plain lawn, organdy or swiss may be used for the upper part on which the overskirt is draped. It will depend on how sheer the dress material is which way the skirt would be arranged. If the figures in the underskirt should show through the overskirt then it will be necessary to have the upper part of the full length skirt of plain goods. The original of this very attractive frock was a cream-colored cotton crepe with small bunches of gaily colored flowers and leaves scattered over it.

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## Tempting Spring Dinner Menus For Economical Housekeepers

Helpful Suggestions for the Housewives Who Are Endeavoring to Cut the High Cost of Living—Accompanying Recipes Are Quite Inexpensive.

The secret of household economy lies largely in the wise selection of meats. Expensive cuts of beef, pork, veal, or lamb are often not as palatable as the cheaper cuts carefully prepared.

This roast from the round of beef is delightfully juicy and tender and the gravy is rich and excellent in flavor.

Beefsteaks are a valuable resource possibility, as is also the rice pudding.

Roast Beef, Brown Gravy Mashed Potatoes Buttered Beans Economy Ice Cream Cakes

Vegetable Soup Dormers Hashed in Cream Potatoes Dandelion Salad

Cheese Toasted Crackers Coffee

Dinner Bean Soup Beef Chateaufort Cold Slaw Rice Pudding Tea

Roast from the Round. A slice three inches thick from the best part of the top of the round; dredge with salt, pepper, and flour. Place in a hot oven with a half pint of hot water and a tablespoonful of butter or good dripping in a pan. Bake often and baste about an hour, as this roast is not good if not well done.

Gravy—Pour into the pan after removing the roast one pint of hot water or stock. Melt in a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter or good dripping, and when brown stir in two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour; stir until the flour is brown and well mixed with the butter. Add a little at a time the hot liquid from the pan.

With a Little Rice. Any small amount of cooked rice can be added to custard for dessert. It can be mixed with custard or cake or fritter batter. It can be used with salmon in the form of creamed salmon or salmon croquettes, or it can be arranged as a border around any cooked meat dish.

Superior Rice Pudding. Soak over night one-quarter cupful of rice. In the morning pour off the water, put the rice in a strainer and let cold water run through it. This insures thorough cleanliness. Then place the rice in a double boiler with one pint of milk, placing cold water in the under part of your double boiler. Let boil until thoroughly cooked and soft. Beat up the yolks of two eggs and with three-quarters of a cupful of sugar. When thoroughly beaten add to the milk and rice and let all cook until creamy. Now take the whites of two eggs, add about one teaspoonful of sugar, beat together and add a little vanilla to flavor. Take the rice from the double boiler, place in a pan or crockery baking dish and when it has ceased steaming, place the beaten whites over the top. If desired, the pan may be browned in the oven and the pudding browned, but be careful and do not let it burn. The pudding may be made in a common sauce pan, but is apt to stick and burn, so it is possible, always use a double boiler. Can be served warm or cold.

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## "Show Me a Man's Back and I Will Tell You What He Thinks"

"She wears a duke's revenues upon her back"—Henry VII.

Perhaps it is due to the silhouette fashions and the poster-effect gowns—perhaps it is that she is at last fully realizing the possibilities of the back of a gown and a blouse and a skirt, that Madame now pays such fastidious and particular attention to that back.

From the line of her sleek and well-coiffed head to her smart little heels, everything must be exquisitely correct. The back of her costume must be beautifully arranged. To the line of her throat she pays much attention. And what thought she devotes to the back of her gown! Perhaps it is a little blundering affair, finished with a quaint and Japanese-y sash. Well does she know (if she is gown-wise) that it is in the bow of that sash that much of the success of the costume lies.

Insistent rumors from Paris speak of "bustle-back" skirts and gowns. And of course, you have seen the skirt which is rather straight in front, with puffs and tunic effects in the back? "Double, modernized Watteau plaits" are another arrangement for the back of the modish feminine gown.

Nor is it only the frilly and fluffy spring and summer gowns which show this tendency. Cloth frocks, too, have their back draperies. And cloth suits and "tailleurs" are likewise arranged—the skirts with tunic or overdressery of some sort; the jackets with belts and trimmings in the back.

One does not have to hark back far—was it only last season?—to the time when frills, many and wide, adorned the front of the feminine blouse. And quite as frequently the skirt with which the blouse was worn was draped in front or cravat up at the side. But that season has surely and certainly passed, for now it's the back that receives the attention.

Ruffles and frills we still wear, but with a difference. There are a few frills down the fronts of the bodices and quite as many at the back of the blouse-updating perhaps—or falling in soft cascades over the back of the waist. The last French idea is to have quite a deep pleating of machine or tulle hang from the back of the low collar almost to the middle of the back. Also a stiff little moire bow placed right in the middle of the back.

So, too, in skirts is there a tendency to have all the ruffles and tunic and fullness at the back. Obviously, Dame Fashion is trying to make up for all the slights of former years when every ornamentation was lavished upon the front of one's gown.

Nor is the tendency toward "back" treatment confined to dress alone! Even our posture has changed! Where last year we slouched with shoulders forward, now we wear toward the back. Perhaps it is that we are standing and walking so as to best bring out the lines of our new clothes. At any rate, the fashionable adage is going and it looks as if the "posture league" will succeed.

TASTY WILD PEPPERGRASS. Wild peppergrass, carefully picked and washed, can be used for flavoring sandwich fillings of meat or cream cheese or salads. A few spoonfuls added to a cream cheese give a piquant and delicious flavor.

NEW CORSAGE POPULAR. Net or tulle in soft folds and plaits forms the greater part of the corsage of the majority of summer frocks. With silk, this net bodice is inevitable and is often extended into a filmy overdress and fluffy sash.

DAINTY SUMMER HAT. An unusually dainty summer hat in white satin band trimmed with a "quill" of rosebuds and small field flowers. Around the crown is a twist of unripe apple green ribbon velvet.

DO FAT WOMEN REQUIRE SPECIAL DESIGNS IN CLOTHING? Yes, there seems to be a decided heightening of figure, apparent because of the effect of vertical or up and down lines upon the eyes, while lines which surround the figure have an opposite effect. The lines of print in the cloth and all drapery should be vertical. Cross stripes or drapes around the figure or very fluffy trimming should all be avoided, as they all serve to accentuate the plumpness which is "routous" to grace. The wise woman studies these things and, at the same time, reduces her avoirdupois by one of the few good methods of dissolving fat which have been developed in the last few years. The best treatment for reducing weight without danger or inconvenience, which you can make at home, is to put 4 ounces parnosin (you can get it from any good druggist) in 1 1/2 pints hot water. Strain when cold and take 1 tablespoonful before meals. Keep up until weight is sufficiently reduced. This parnosin treatment is gentle in action and positive in results and leaves the flesh and skin firm and smooth.

Boils Billousness Malaria Constipation

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

For over forty years has been lending its aid to just such cases as this. In our possession we have thousands of testimonials of like character.

Perhaps you are skeptical, but isn't it worth a trial in view of such strong testimony? Isn't it reasonable to suppose that if it has done so much for others it can do as much for you?

Your druggist will supply you in liquid or tablet form, or you can send 50 cent stamps for a trial.

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## Road of the Writers Is Strewed With Hardships

Miss Ida Tarbell probably the most famous of American women journalists, says that there is plenty of opportunity for women writers on the magazines, because there are so many magazines and so few writers of good stuff.

Scarcely a girl grows to womanhood without a longing to publish a novel; it is almost as common a complaint as the desire to go on the stage.

But like the stage, there is no chance for the mediocre writer, because the one-story market is overstocked.

It sounds very easy to write when one has an idea, but unfortunately there is also the necessity for good composition and also for the proper setting forth of the idea itself.

In magazine writing the only way to learn how to write is to study the publications and, if you are in earnest, keep on trying in spite of the continual return of manuscripts.

The first great rule of writing is to express one's subject in plain, clear, and to learn how to write to the point, clearly without long, involved sentences and rambling thoughts, which lead the reader miles away from the main story.

It takes a genius, like Dickens or Thackeray or the moderns De Morgan, to wander successfully from the main thought.

When manuscripts are returned from the publisher, there is always among

some the half-confused feeling that their contributions have been slighted; but this is rarely true. Most publishing houses have a regular staff of professional readers, and every contribution is earnestly perused for a chance "find" of a budding author.

Added to the worth of the contribution, there are other points to be considered by the critic—its suitability for the magazine, its length, and its content. Other reasons, hence there is no reason for feeling hurt at a failure of appreciation.

It has been related of a successful writer of short stories beloved by the reading public that the first story accepted by her publishers was the fiftieth she had sent them. She wrote a clever letter apprising them of this fact, and whether it was her faith in herself or the improvement displayed in the story, the contributions are not known, but the fact remains that nowadays her stories are eagerly awaited.

Miss Tarbell claims with truth that the road of the writer is strewn with hardships. One is the appropriateness to the story, and the other is in regard to the dampness of the walls. The pictures hung on walls toward the sea should not be valuable, and should always be taken down before the house